IMPORTANT SPEECH BY LORD STANLEY.

A LETTER FROM LORD DERBY

On Monday night, October 1, a grand banquet, under the auspices of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, was given at Liverpool, to the layers of the Atlantic Cables. About 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner. Right Hon, Sir Stafford Northcote, M. P., President of the Board of Trade, presided.

The Chairman, in proposing "The health o her Majesty the Queen," said that her Majesty had on all fitting occasions shown a hearty interest in the progress of telegraphic science, and later in the evening he should read a special communication from the Queen upon the subject of the present banquet.

The Chairman, in proposing, "The Health of the President of the United States," acknowledged the services which the Governments of both England and America had rendered in promoting the successful laying of the cables. It was most desirable to preserve a hearty friendship between the two countries, for there were no two nations who, it cordially united, could do more to further the cause of civilization throughout the world than the United Kingdom and the United States. (Loud cheers.)
"The Prince and Princess of Wales and Royal

family" was the next toast, which was duly The Chairman next proposed "The Original Promoters of the Atlantic Cable," the toast being a little earlier than intended, in the hope of obtaining a reply during the evening through the cable from Mr. Cyrus W. Field. The Chairman paid a high tribute to the zeal and services of Cyrus and Dudley Field, and Messrs. Brett, Bright, and Whitehouse.

Speech of Lord Stanley. Mr. Rawlins, President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, proposed "Her Majesty's Ministers," to which Lord Stanley, M. P. (who was received with loud cheers), replied. He said:—Gentlemen, your chairman has proposed, and you have very kindly drunk, the health of Her Majesty's Ministers, and as one of those at present holding that honorable post, I have great pleasure in returning thanks. I assure you that in so doing I do not in the slightest degree mirconceive the character of the compliment which you have paid us. It is one wholly detached from politics. You simply give us credit—as I for my part should have been ready to give credit to any of those who have preceded us in power—for endeavoring honesity, according to such lights as we may possess, to do that which seems to us best in the interest of the country. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it is often objected, and not without some show of reason, to our system of Parliamentary government, that it produces changes of hands inconveniently often, and displaces men, irrespective of perhaps, at the very time when they quit them, they are most competent to fill. (Hear, hear.) Undoubtedly these reasons are not without weight; but there are counterbalancing considerations which ought not to be lost sight of. These very changes keep up a spirit of healthy rivalry and competition, and they diffuse official experience among the members of both Houses, and thus strengthen what I may call our reserve force of working statesmen. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) They diffuse what, to my mind, is often more important than experience-a sense of responsibility Parliamentary criticism. (Hear, hear.) is no more effective check on reckless or ere clous censure than when a man has to as capriselt, before he speaks of the conduct of the him-cal opponent, "Suppose I were on the a politi-Bench and had to decide this mate Treasury than the country of the could I were on the speaks of the country of the coun take any other course?" (Cheers.) Ter, could I the demands of public life, at least pich, again, of Commons, are in the present da the House and the wear and tear, mental and was severe, great, that even the strongest andoddy, is so getle of our statesmen are the bett most enercompulsory positions of compaer for those which the opposition benches affrative rest hear.) In my own name, and thord. (Hear, leagues, I thank you for your at of my colus; and now, if you permit me, reception of though by an abrupt transition, if will at once, toast which has been intrusted toass on to the toast is "England and America 5 my care. That cheers.) These words may be Juited." (Loud the expression of a hope, or splaken either as a fact. Physically, the thing a the assertion of and America are united by a done. England which I shall leave my friend an enterprise of speak in detail, but of which the chairman to trom saving it appears to me. oast which has been intrasted topass on to the from saying it appears to med I cannot retrain lous triumph of mind over 1 the most marvel-nature—that the annals of natter—of man over recorded (applause); and science have as yet America retain their engine while England and eminence among the nattering and naval pre-venture to predict that one of the world, I who have been the world the names of those dertaking—the names of Aers in the great un-of Anderson—will be heavying, of Glass, and not only on this, but on snowably remembered, Atlantic. (Loud cheer the other side of the the effects of this new .) Now, what will be stantaneous commun state of things-of thi World and the New-fation between the Old will in a few years exten communication which civilized globe. So far and over the whole of the cerned, much is obvious as our colonies are conmilitary, in which the s. In all matters, civil or to interfere, it can do home Government ought effect, because in crisso with infinitely more founded on informaticical times instructions old can be of very iten a fortnight or a month again, in matters of title practical value. So, saving of labor will be trade I suppose that the of very lion a fortnight or a mouth these of title practical value, 80, will be trade I suppose that the of 50 considerable, and that some end while culation will be in some end the ar, hear); but to us in this que to present case, the diplomatic to estion is the most important, and bring the people of England the States into a far closer conconsonance another than has ever existed it in my mind, a great gain. degree checked wi country, and in th aspect of the que is, in my mind, a great gain. exticipation of the judgment of but without adopting that phrase is undoubtedly true that lookersresonally affected by the results of being done, yet feeling in them a erest, are thought to be able to judge

what is passing than those who thick of the fray, ("Hear, hear," and

I think, then, that England and are both in a result of gain mutually temperate another's pro-

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Should not be doing my duty here if I did not ay it—there may be criticism which is not fair, not temperate Criticism, which is hasty, puttal, passior, atc. Perhaps on both sides of the water re have had a little too much of that. ("Herr," and cheers.) But it does not result from nostility; on the contrary, if it did not cound raradoxical to say so, I should say that it arises quite as much from an auxious desire which both nations feel that the credit of those representative institutions which are common to both should by both be maintained. ("Hear.") I do not suppose that criticism I have spoken of can ever wholly cease, for I have spoken of can ever wholly cease, to representative institutions which are common to both should by both be maintained. ("Hear.") I do not suppose that criticism I have spoken of can ever wholly cease, to refer the representative institutions which is not fair, not temperate Criticism, which is hasty, puttal, passior, and cheers.) But it does not resound raradoxical to say so, I should say that it arises quite as much from an auxious desire which is hasty, puttal, passior, and cheers.) But it does not resound raradoxical to say so, I should say that it arises quite as much from an auxious desire which is not fair, not temperate Criticism, which is hasty, puttal, passior, at e. Perhaps on both sides of the water re have had a little too much of that. ("Herr," and cheers.) But it does not resound raradoxical to say so, I should say that it arises quite as much from an auxious desire which is not fair, not temperate Criticism, which is hasty, puttal, passior, and cheers.) But it does not resound raredoxical to say so, I should say that it arises quite as much from an auxious desire which is not fair. United States are like two persons related by family ties, both interested for the credit of their common family, both of whom would be sorry should any real harm happen to the other; but not always agreeing in ideas, and not being of a reticent disposition, however friendly, now and then use the privilege of relationship to express an opinion of each other's affairs in a manner which, though it may be frank, is not always judicious and agree-able. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) The lesson I draw from that is that now that we are going to be nearer neighbors we must learn to be sparing of such criticism ourselves, and not too sensitive or impatient when it is applied to ve. ("Hear.") We are bound to bear in mind that while a common language, if it brings, on the one hand, immense advantages, it has on the other heavy responsibilities and some inconveniences. In private life, probably no man speaks of his friends in precisely the terms he would use were they face to face. Nations converse by newspapers, and every word they say of one another is, by the necessity of the case, said also to one another. It is in the earnest hope that we may use our new privileges as betits us both—it is in the deep conviction that on the union of the two nations, more than on any other earthly thing, the future of civilization deepeds; and it is with the conviction deepeds. tion depends; and it is with the conviction also that whoever wilfully or ignorantly estranges them one from another is doing, on the whole, the very worst act a human being could com-mit—it is with these feelings that I now give you the toast, "England and America united." (Loud applause.) A Message to President Johnson.

Captain Hamilton said a message had been forwarded through the cable to the President of the United States. He had received a reply from Newfoundland stating that the message had been received; but that, owing to the state of the land line, it was feared that it would not reach the President in time for a reply to b read at the meeting.

Letter from Queen Victoria.

The Chairman then read the following communication from the Earl of Derby:-BALMORAL, September 29.—Dear Sir Stafford:—As I understand you are to have the honor of taking the chair at the entertainment waich is to be given on Monday next, in Liverpool, to celebrate the double success which has attended the great undertaking of laying the cable of 1866 and recovering that of 1865, by which the two continents of Europe as d America are happily connected, I am commanded by the Queen to make known to you and through you to those over whom you are to preside, the deep interest with which her Majesty has regarded the progress of this noble work, and to tender her Majesty's coldial congratuations to all of those whose energy and perseverance, whose skill der her Majesty's coldial congratuations to all of those whose energy and perseverance, whose skill and science, have triumphed over a l difficulties and accomplished a success alike honorate to themselves and to their country, and beneficial to the world at large. Her Majesty, desirous of testifying her sense of the various merits which have been displayed in this great enterprise, has commanded meto submit to her, for special marks of her royal favor, the names of those who, having had as great to them prominent positions, may be considered to them prominent positions, may be considered to them prominent departments, whose undered allows have contributed to the final religious played Majesty has accordingly been pleased to do had her the honor of Knighthood should be conject that Captain Anderson, the able and real differed upon of the Great Easters, Profess chous commander distinguished account in the laboration of the profession of the second profession of the great Easters, Professional Thomson, whose of the Great Easters, Professions commander distinguished science has be of Thomson, whose eminent success upon cen brought to bear with sul marine the erraph of the improvement of & Canning, the most; and on Messrs, Glass of the Telegramancer and engineer respectively anh Maintenance Company, who skill and exph Maintenance Company, whose to the admi perience have mainly contributed of the brable construction and successful laying mark cable. Her Maiesty is further pleased to of their approval of the public spirit and energy the conduct of the undertaking, by offering the dignity of a brionetcy of the United Kingdom to Mr.

company, to whose resolute support of the project in spite of all discouragements it was in a great measure owing that it was not at one time abandoned in despair, and to Mr. Gooch, M. P., the Chairman of the Company which has finally completed the design. If among the names thus subpleted the design. If among the names thus submitted to and approved by her Majesty, that of Mr. Cyrus Field does not appear, the omission must not be attributed to any disregard of the eminent services which, from the first, he has rendered to the cause of transatlantic telegraphy, and the zeal and resolution with which he has adhered to the prosecut on of his object; but to an apprehension lest it might appear to eucroach on the province of his own Government if her Majesty were advised to offer a citizen of the United States, for a service rendered alike to both countries, British marks of honor, which, fo lowing the example of another highly distinguished citizen, he might feel himself unable to accept.

I will only add, on my own part, how cordially I concur in the object of the meeting over which you are about to preside, and how much I should have been gratified had circumstances permitted me to have attended in person.

I am, dear Sir Stafford, very sincerely yours, (Signed)

(Signed)
Right Hon. Sir Stappord Northcote, Bart. M.P. Sir S. Northcote said that he knew it was ord Derry's wish to have recommended Captain Anderson for some marks of favor more immediately connected with his own profession, but to his great dissatisfaction he found that neither the rules of the naval service nor the statutes of desired me especially to announce his regret at that circumstance. (Hear, hear.)

Speeches of thanks were afterwards made by Captain Anderson, Mr. Canning, Mr. Wil-loughby Smith, Mr. Clifford, and others connected with the affair.

### Reported Political Views of Governor Seymour.

From the Chicago Evening Journal. St. Paul, Minn., October 12.—The Press this morning publishes a statement, said to be on reliable authority, that Governor Seymour, of New York, while here a few days ago, in con-versation with prominent Democrats, expressed himself in favor of the adoption of the Consti-tutional amendment. The Governor further Paid that, were he hving in the South, he should be in favor of negro suffrage.

-The French sardine fishery has been more successful this season than for the last ten years. At Douarnenez and Goncarneau, the principal centres of this species of industry, ght hundred and eighty-four boats caught upwards of one hundred and ten millions of sardines in the month of July alone, the sale producing 707,648 francs. At the end of the month one thousand sardines could be bought for two francs only.

-The Court of Appeals in Genoa, Italy, given judgment in an important case. The Registrar of that town had refused to sanction the civil marriage of a priest. His refusal had been validated by a lower court, but the sentence has now been quashed, and the principle is solemnly affirmed that priests can legally depart from their vows of celibacy.

-Wells, the solicitor who brought the fame crim. con. suit against Lord Palmerston in be-halt of Mrs. C. Kane, was arrested in London last week as an habitual drunkard and yagrant, and sent to jail for three days in default of five

-Count Baciocchi died at the Tuileries last He was son of Princess Eliza Bonaparte acca, and, by consequence,

### EUROPE.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLES AND MAIL.

ENGLAND.

The "Alabama" and Other Money Claims of the United States—An Advance To-

wards a Settlement.
London, October 4.—The London Times of this morning has an article on the Alabama claims. In review of the subject it says:—Lot a joint commission be appointed, not to adjudente upon the claims preferred against Great Britain by American shiptowners, or to review the tran-actions connected with the equipment of the Alabama and her consorts, but to deliberate on the rights and duties of neutrals in time of war, as hitherto determined by international law or usage, and to devise, if possible, a set of rules which all maritime nations hould be invited to adopt and to carry out by legislative measures. wards a Settlement.

be invited to adopt and to carry out by legislative measures.

A commission of this kind should not be exclusively composed of British and American subjects, but should include eminent Continental jurists, and be invested with the amplest possible liberty of recommendation. If upon a perusal of their report her Majesty's Government shall be of opinion that, under the circumstances, some reparation is due, either in international law or in international equity, to the United States, in respect to the ravages of the Alabama, it will not be too late to make it, and no false pride should prevent Eugland doing so with a good grace. It it be said that Lord Stanley cannot allow these claims to be be reopened even indirectly, without reflecting injuriously on the conduct of his predicessor, the answer is obvious. at swer is obvious.

all swer is obvious.

Mr. Adams' representation to Lord Russell was in the nature of a legal demand, and it was properly met by a legal demurrer. It was practically granted that British law had been violated in the equipment of the Mahama, and that the commercial marine of the United States had suffered grievous interface. in arms of the United States had sufficed grievous in jury thereby; but the doubt was whether in the absence of culpable neglect on the part of the Government, there was any remedy against England. This Lord Russell denied, and we have yet to learn that he was wrong in his exposition of the law, while he was certainly right if the precedent of the Portuguese claims on the United States is to be followed.

Portuguese claims on the United States is to be followed.

On the other hand, as every one knows, the Alabama would never have got to sea, but for the most inopportune illness of the Queen's Advocate; and this consideration, though it may clear the Government from the alleged neglect, do s in some degree affect the moral aspect of the case. The loss sastained by American commerce in consequence may be damnum sine injuria, and therefore no ground of legal action; and yet it may be a wise act of couriesy to waive the tenelit of this plea. The time has come when such a concession is no longer open to misconstruction, and would be accepted by the United States as a spoutaneous act of good-will.

At all events, there can be nothing derogatory to the honor of England in offering to suomit her neutrality laws, together with those of the United States, to revision by a mixed commission. Accountry has more to lose by a lax interpretation of these laws, and justice compelicus to accomment of these laws and justice compelicus to accomment of their invasion, the Fenian expedition might be inflicted much greater mischer on Canada. The fill not be forpotten by Parliament if it should be arreaded to an amicable compromise of the Alabama claims.

Reception of the chited States Minister

BRUSSELS, October 1.—On Saturday Hon. Mr. Sanford, Resistable of Levent Sanford, Resistable of Levent United States Minister, had an officer and certification of the United States, letters of condoinence of the death of King Leopold the First, and of Congratulation on the accession of Leopold the Sond. Mr. Sanford also presented his credentials of United States Minister. The Minister of Foreign Affairs was present. Mr. Sanford was conveyed to the pulace at Lacken, and back to his hotel, in a court carriage.

The Mexican Question in Brussels. BRUSSELS, October 2 -The Nord states that the presence of Mr Adams, the American Minister to England, in Brussels is connected with some comons of a very important character resp ing the Mexican empire.

Important from Candia.

NOTHER SEVERE BATTLE-DECISIVE DEFEAT OF THE LGYPTIANS BY THE CHRISTIANS The Beigian, at Father Point, reports, under date of the 5th of October, the following highly unportant ews :- Official intel igence from Caudia states that another battle had taken place, in which 7000 Chris-tians and 17,000 Egyptians were engaged. The former commenced the attack, and drove back the Egyptians to the sea-shore, where they were re-ceived on board the vessels of the urkish squadron. A conflict is reported between the Christians and Turks at Heraclea, in which the former c aim to

Financial and Commercial Intelligence. THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, October 18 .- Consols closed at 894 for mone; ; United States 5-20s, 70}; Eric Railway, 40};

THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS. LIVERPOOL. October 13—The Cotton market is firm and active Sales to-day reached 20,000 ba'es. Midding uplands are quoted at 15d.

The weather is again unfavorable, and the Breadsuffs market is firmer for wheat and corn.

The market for provisions is generally dull, with a decluming tendency. declining tendency.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.— The case of James Boys and Robert Mason was called up for trial this morning. They were charged called up for final this morning. They were charged with being accessory to larceny before the fact.

A postponement was asked for by the defendants' counsel in consequence of the absence of material and important witnesses. The court granted until flursasy, the 18th instant.

Michael Wood was charged with stealing \$265, the property of Sarah D. Ha'ey.

Sarah D. Hatey was sworn, and testified that she was in a South street car. The prisoner got in, and went to the front end. About half a square forther on another man got on and sat beside her, and com-

on another man got on and sat beside her, and com menced reading a newspaper. She put her hand into her pocket to get some money to pay the fare, and these two men perceiving this jumped from the car, and commenced walking rapidly down the street. car, and commenced walking rapidly down the street. As soon as she saw this she told the conductor to stop those men, as they had stolen her money. The cry of "stop thief!" was raised, and the crowd followed the one who ran the fastest. After a long chase, he finally stopped in iront of house in Gaskill street, and threw the money into the cellar, she then had him arrested. Mr. Wetherill testified that he saw the prisoner throw the money into the cellar. He picked it up, and handed it to the owner. The District Attorney said the evidence was concusive. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty without leaving their seats. Sentenced to three years solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary.

United States Circuit Court—The case of

United States Circuit Court-The case rubb vs. Knotwell, is still on trial before Juige

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Lud ow.— In this Court this morning the case of Philip Boyle vs John Keenan was called. On the part of the vs John Reegan was called. On the part of the plantiff the principal witness was absent. The case was an action to recover for use and occupation a house at Iwenty-second and Viue streets, for five months. The amount claimed was \$100. The evidence proposed to have been given by this witness, had he been present, being pronounced by the Court unfit to go to the jury, the case was continued for next term, the plaintiff to pay the costs of this term.

Osborn Conrad vs. William H. Johnes This wa Osborn Conrad vs. Winham H. Sonnes I his was a question for the consideration and decision of the jury. It seems that the plaint of and decision of the jury. It seems that the plaint of and decision of the wall. About a year ago, Mr. Johnes broke an opening through the wall in order to put up a gate. The premises are on Vine street, between Fifth and Sixth. Now, the question for the lury is, whether this defendant had the right to make this opening. dangering the property of the immediate neigh-

Napoleon has given some handsome swords and equipments to the two sons of Abd-el-Ka ler, who have lately left Paris for home. -English papers say Bismark's disease is a dis-order of the brain, but Austrians cannot see it in

that Night. -They say Dumas pere is going on with Monta Christo,"

## A FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE.

A TERRIBLE FIRE IN QUEBEC.

1500 HOUSES DESTROYED.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

MONTREAL, October 15 .- A terrible fire occurred in Quebec last night in the St. Roche's and St. Saveur suburbs. Fifteen hundred houses were destroyed. Four men were killed. One soldier was blown up, and one soldier wounded.

[SECOND DESPATCE.] QUEBEC, October 15 .- The whole district west of Crown street to the St. Severe toll gate. nearly a mile, is devastated. Seventeen churcheand convents are destroyed. Two thousand houses are in ashes, and twenty thousand people are rendered homeless.

A public meeting has been called fer the relief of the sufferers.

### FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, October 15.

Another Important Rumor-The Prestdent Said to Have Recommended to the Southern States the Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

A rumor is current that the President has written to the Southern Governors urging them to convene the Legislatures of their respective States, and to recommend the ratification of the Constitutional amendment. Whether the rumor be true or false, it is the opinion of eminent men here on both sides, appreciating the logic of events, that this course is the only sure vay to secure a safe and lasting peace.

The Impeachment of the President. Speculation is rife upon the subject of the threatened impeachment of the President. The topic has been discussed even to the extent of talking about his successor. Here lies a difficulty. The triends of the President, however, do not feel alarmed on the subject.

General Emory to Command the Troops Garrisoning the National Capital.

An order has been issued by the War Department, assigning General Emory to the command of the troops garrisoning Washington. Lieut. William A. Coulter, of the Twelfth Infantry, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of General Emory.

Revision an 1 Codification of the Statutes. The commission, consisting of the Mr. Caleb Cushing and Judges James and Johnson, appointed to revise and codify the statutes of the United States, have now fairly entered upon their labors. The commission organized on the 1st of September, and will sit for the next three years, by which time their work will probably be completed. The statutes of the United States already fill thirteen volumes and a half, which have gradually accumulated since 1789. This is the first attempt that has been made to consolidate and revise the laws of the United States, though many of the other States have done so with their own State laws more

Discovery of Gold on the Potomac.

Gold has recently been discovered on both the Maryland and Virginia sides of the Potomac, just above Georgetown. Several companies have already been formed, or are now organizing, to develop the territory. The indications extend for about six miles on either side of the

Forgery on a National Bank.

A forged check for \$7,000 was recently presented and paid, at the National Bank of the Metropolis, by a man named McCloskey, reported as a member of the staff of a general fficer. Mr. Hutchinson, the cashier of the bank, has gone on to New York on business connected with the forgery.

Destructive Fire at Ashland, Pa-ASHLAND, Schuylkiil county, Pa., October 15 .-

a very large fire occurred here last night, commencing at the corner of Sixth and Walnut streets. A whole square was destroyed. The oss is very heavy.

## Marine Disaster.

PORTLAND, Me., October 15 .- The schooner Catharine Beal, of Ellsworth, was totally wrecked on Trundy's Reef in the storm of yesterday. Her crew were landed at Cope Cottage. The vessel went to pieces.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 15 .- Cotton firm at 42@44c Four firm; sales of 10 500 barrels State, 87 90@11 75; Onio, \$10@13 50; Western, \$9 85@11; Southern \$11 90@16 50 Wheat 1@2c. lower; sales unimportant. Corn 2c. higher; sales of 130,000 bushels at 98c. Pork firm. Whisky steady.

An Unsuccessful General.-The Feld-Zeugmeister Benedek, writes a Vienna correspondent, was not very popular among the nobility, to whom his blunt manner gave offense. If he sked an officer his name, and was told. "I am Prince Victor Attiupp," or "I am Count Leopola Weissnitz," Benedek was wont to reply, "I did not ask what your title was. Your Christian name is the affair of your godfather. I only asked your name, sir." When he received the onor of being made a Commander of the Order or Maria Theresa, which carries with it tue rank and title of baron, he refused to accept the latter denomination, and preferred to be Ludwig Ritter von Benedek. When I saw the Feld Zeusmeister very lately, he was looking very much worn, thin, and ill. He was out of uniorm, and wore a plain mourning suit, with a Styrian hat and feather, and a change such as night have been made in a ten years' campaign and come over the gallant and luckless soldier.

Spurgeon says that the lady who promised £20,000 for his orphanage was not the Duchess of Sutherland.

-Colonel C. B. Norton, resident Commission in Paris for the Exposition, sailed in the on Wednesday.

# THIRD EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE. CHRIST A CONQUEROR.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELBORAPH, } Monday, October 15, 1866.

Monday, October 15, 1866.

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices were steady. In Government bonds there was very little doing, 7:30s sold at 106; 113‡ was bid for old 5-20s; 110½ for new do.; 112½ for 6s of 1881; and 99½ for 10-40c. City loans were unchanged, and the new issue sold at 99½@99½.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. About 1500 shares of Reading sold at from 58 44-100@58½, a slight advance; Catawissa preferred sold at 31½, a slight advance; Pennsylvania at 56½@56½, no change; Philadelphia and Eric at 32½@32½, an advance of ½; and Lehigh Valley at 65½, an advance of ½; 35½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 59 for Norristown; 57 for Minebill; 39½ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; and 46½ for Northern Central.

ern Central. City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Hestonville sold at 15\(\frac{1}{2}\), a slight decline; and Spruce and Pine at 37, no change; 88\(\frac{1}{2}\) was bid for Second and Third; 21 for Thirteenth and Fitteenth; 11 for Seventeenth and Nineteenth; 58g for Chesnut and Walnut; 71 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Green and Coates; and 42 for

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for invest-met at rull prices, but we hear of no sales. 100 was bid for Seventh National; 148 for Phila was bid for Seventa National; 148 for Fhiladel-phin; 58 for Commercial; 166 for Northern Lib-erties; 33 for Mechanics; 90 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 145 for Consolidation 57 for Commonwealth; 70 for Corn Exchanges and

for Common wealth; 70 for Corn Exchange and 66 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very Butle novement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 37; and Delaware Division at 57; 224 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 58 for Lehigh Navigation; 123 for Morris preferred; and 134 for Susquentina Canal.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Loans on call are offered at 4 05 for cent.; prime mercantile paper continues scarce, and ranges at from 6@7 per cent. per annum.

Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 153\(\frac{1}{2}\); 11 A. M. 153\(\frac{1}{2}\); 12 M., 150\(\frac{1}{2}\); 1 P. M., 151. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro , No. 40 S. Third stree

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 1502 @1514; Silver & and & 142; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 162; do., July, 1864, 164; do., August, 1864, 151; do., October, 1864, 142; do., December, 1864, 132; do., May, 1865, 111; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 94; do., October, 1865, 9.

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. —Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock;—U. S. 6s, 1881, registered, 112½@113½; U. S. 6-20s, coupon, 1862, 113½@113½; 1864, 110½@110½; do., 1865, 110½@110½; U. S. 10-40s, registered, 99½@100; do., coupon, 99½@100; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106½@100; do., coupon, 99½@100; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106½@100; do., coupon, 99½@100; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106½@100; do., coupon, 99½@100; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106½@100; do., coupon, 99½@100; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106½@100; do., coupon, 99½@100; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106½@100; do., coupon, 99½@100; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106½@100; do., coupon, 99½@100; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106½@100; do., coupon, 99½@100; do., coupon, 106; do., 2d series, 105; @106;; do., 3d series, 105; @106;. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 1134@114. Gold, 151@1514.

## Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, October 15 .- there is very little Cloverseed coming forward, and it is in fair demand, with small sales at \$7@8 P 64 lbs. In Timothy there is no perceptible change to notice. We quote at \$8 50 a 8 75 P bushel. Flaxseed is dull, but prices are steady at \$8 20@3 25.

Bark is dull, but prices are steady at \$35 P ton for No. 1 Quereitron.

There is no new feature to present in the F our Market, there being no inquiry for shipmen, and only a moderate demand from the home consumers, who purchase to supply immediate wants; about 60. who purchase to supply immediate wants; about 600 barrels were taken, inc uding superime at \$7.75.00 km, inc uding superime at \$7.75.00 km, old and new stock extras at \$9.00.12; Northwestern extra family at \$12.50.00.13.50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do at \$13.00.14.50, and fancy brands at \$15.00.16.50. Rye Flour is seiling in a small way at \$6.75.00 barrel. In Corn Meal, nothing doing.

The receipts and stocks of Wheat continue very small, and the demand is fair at yesterday's quotations; sales of Pennsylvania and Southern red at \$2.90.00.810, and 5.000 bushels Spring on terms kept secret. White ranges from \$8.10 to \$3.25. Rye commands \$1.30.00 bushels Pennsylvania. Corn is in be terroquest, and prices have advanced; sales of 30.000 bushels Western mixed at \$1.05. Otts are better; sales of new Southern at 57.00.80.

whisky is scarce, and sells a

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, October 15 .- The Cattle Market is more active this week, but prices are without any material change. About 1900 head arrived and sold at from 16@17c. for extra, 14@15jc. for fair to good, and 11@13c. ₽ lb. for common, as to quality. The to!lowing are the particulars of the saie:-

30 "H. Keiler, Western, 6601, gross.
Sheep are less active and rather lower; 12,000 head

cold at from 6@6] cents P lb., gross. Cows are in fair demand; 200 head sold at \$50@80 or springers; and \$70@100 D head for Cow and Hogs are also in fair demand; 2000 head sold at the different yards at from \$13@14 25 the 100 lbs.

Presence of Mind.—Dr. Dio Lewis was driving nervous horse down a long and steep hill is a hervous horse down a long and steep in in in Lexington, Massachusetts, the other day, having with him in the carriage a lady and gentleman from the West, when the connection between the shaft and axle on one side gave way. The horse was moving very rapidly at the moment, and the Doctor saw there was imminent danger of a runaway and smash-up, He dropped upon his knees in the bottom of the carriage, and, gathering the reins in one the carriage, and, gathering the reins in one hand, seized one of the wheels with the other hand. Thus braced, he drew the horse back upon bis haunches, and, having grappled one of the spokes, instantly brought the wheel to a stand-still, making it slide upon the ground. Within twelve or fifteen feet from the point where the accident was observed, horse and carriage were stooped, and all made after this carriage were stopped, and all made safe. may serve to suggest a means, and perhaps the only means, of escape under such circum

### A SERMON DELIVERED BY THE REV. BISHOP SIMPSON.

In Dedication of the Nineteenth Street M. E. Church.

SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVEN-ING TELEGRAPH I

The Nineteenth Street Methodist Church, which has been been in the course of erection for some months past, has been fully completed, and yesterday morning it was solemnly dedicated to the service of Almighty God. The occasion drew together an eager throng of people, who filled the church to its utmost capacity, not an inch of standing room in the aisles being un-

occupied. The neat and commodious appearance of the building was the occasion of many remarks, before and after the service. It is built of the Trenton brown stone, which is now so popular with the builders of churches, and is fifty-seven by seventy-six feet in dimensions. The audience room will comfortably seat at least six hundred persons. Withis, everything is in good taste. There is nothing gaudy about the marble pulpit or the frescoed walls. At each end there is a gallery, the one in the rear of the pulpit being

used by the choir. The church has been erected at a cost of about \$33,000, exclusive of the ground. Previous to yesterday \$20,000 of this amount had already been collected, and with the addition of the large collections then taken up, but little if

anything will remain in arrears. The dedication services commenced at halfpast 10 o'clock in the morning, when the dedication sermon proper was preached by the Rev. Bishop Simpson, the most popular divine in the Methodist connection in this country. In the afternoon the church was again crowded, to listen to a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Nadal, pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, and again in the evening, when the Rev. J. Walker Jackson, of the Green Street M. E. Church, officiated. We give below the eloquent

Dedicatory Sermon by Bishop Simpson. At the conclusion of the singing, Bishop

Simpson came forward and said :-The words selected for our meditations this morning are contained in the propiesy of Isaiah, 63d chapter, and 1st part of the 1st verse :- "Who is this that cometh from Edom, with dyed garments from Bozrah; this that is glorious in his apparel, travelling in the

greatness of his strength." The passage presents us with a scene of triumph. Anciently, when a country was subdued and great cities were taken, when the conqueror returned to his own land bearing the speils of conquest, he was received with great demonstrations of joy. Oftentimes triumphal arches were erected, and a great way was prepared, so that all along it, sometimes for miles, there was a voice of rejoicing; and as the people beheld the coming of their conqueror the air was rea with shouls of joy, and they proclaimed his praises; and oftentimes were recounted also, at that time, the great deeds which he had wrought. Such a scene, as I understand, this passage has presented in this connection. It commences in a few verses of the preceding chapter, which have been separated from it by the division made arbitrarily into chapters and verses.

The first seems to be the proclamation of a herald who is heard in the ear of the people to exclaim, "Go through, go through the gates; prepare ye the way of the people—cast up the highway; gather out the stones; lift up a stand-ard for the people." This is the proclamation of the herald preparing the way for the con-querer, calling to the people to come out from the gates to meet the conqueror; to prepare the way for the vast con-course to cast up the highway-that is, to equalize, to level down the hills, to make a broad straight way; gather up the stones, that there may be no obstacle, no barrier; hit up the standard, that the people may mark their pathway, that it may be easily recognized. "The Lord hath proclaimed unto the end of the world. Say ye to the daughter of Zion, Beloved, your salvation cometh."

This seems to have been the proclamation of the herald:—"Say ye to Zion, the daughter of Zion, Beloved, thy salvation cometh; your conqueror, your protector is come; his reward is mercy, and his work before him." When the conqueror comes, his work shall be to make the people a holy people, a redeemed people; to

"Who is this that cometh from Edom, with dyed garments from Bozrah?" earer they recognize him, and they say, This is he that is glorious in his apparel; he bears upon him the marks of insignia as the officers do of his army; his insignia is on his shoulder. So this man is recognized as bearing the insignia of honor—he is a great conqueror. He that is glorious in his apparel and is travelling in the greatness of his strength, is coming from conquest, coming laden with spoils, coming after having passed through severe contests, and yet he comes not wearied, not exhausted, not wounded, not fatigued; but pe comes travelling in the greatness of his pe comes travelling in the greatness of strength, moving with all the vigor of power with all the steadiness of persistency, and will all the buoyancy arising from a conviction of abiding strength; and then the answer comes back from this conqueror, "I that speak in righteousness am mighty to save."

Then again the voice comes out, for as he

comes nearer something more can be distinguished, and they ask, "Wherefore art thou red in thine apparel, and thy garments like him that treadeth in the wine-fat?" There are marks of blood upon him; he has gone through the terrible contest; he bears indications of his being in the thickest of the battle, not as the general, who stands on some emixence, who goes upon a hill and leads his thousands of men inder him into the contest, and bear upon the the marks of the conflict, but he says that he himself has been there; his garments are all covered with blood, as the man that treadeth in the grapes in the wine-fat, and that the juice the grape covereth his garments, and he

To this mighty conqueror, with all the insignit of power bearing upon him, he says that in the fiercest of the battle he had been, and his gar ments are dyed red, even as one that had troo den in the wine-lat; and he answers, "I hav trodden the wine-press alone, and of the peop there was none with me," etc. Now, this is the scene, as I understand it, the coming of nighty conquerer, and the question arises,

is this conqueror? There have been various conjectures regard to this. Some have supposed words to have been spoken of the Macci heroes. It has been applied again coming of Christ as a Saviour and Research of the part here are persons that do not believe the control of the contro There are persons that do not bel shed his blood for the salvation of He was not coming from Bozro no apparent greatness in his in